



1.1 The New Nation

1789-1820

Lecture Topics:

Early Debates

1. Problems the new nation faced & reasons why a new constitution was needed.
2. Debate over how much power the new constitution should give the federal government.
3. Division of the country into Northern industrialists for federal government & Southern farmers for states' rights.

James Callender

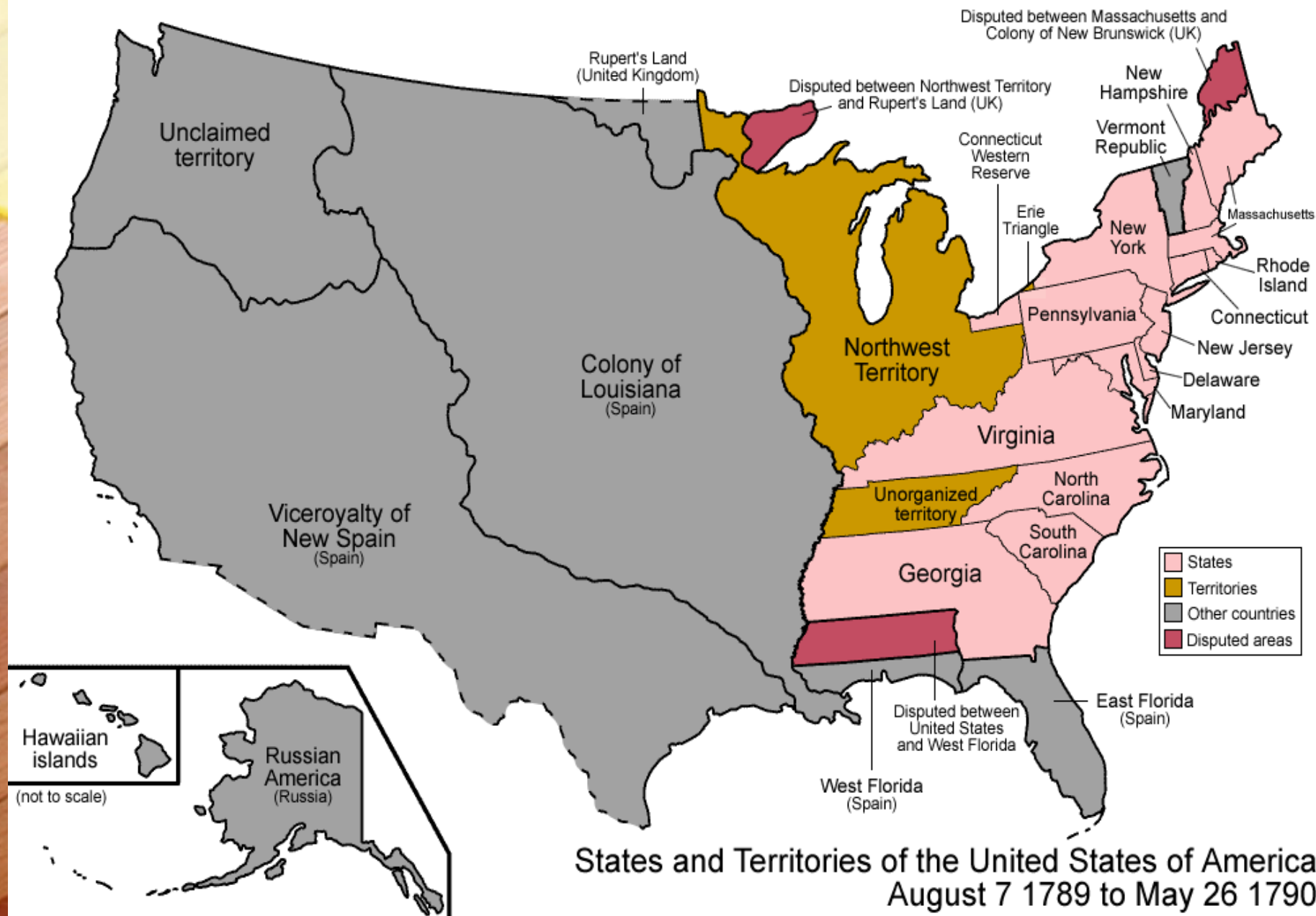
- Scottish scandalmonger who hated Britain. Had to flee to America under charges of sedition. Befriended by Jefferson and hired to smear Adams & Federalists in 1796 campaign.
- Published news of Hamilton's adulterous affair with Maria Reynolds and misusing public money. Hamilton admitted the affair and never held office again.
- Sedition Act passed in 1798 by Federalists to prosecute "malicious statements" about the government. Callender fined \$200 and sentenced to nine months in prison.
- Got out in time for Jefferson's election in 1800, but was left out of the new government.
- Published accusations of Jefferson's relations with Sally Hemings. Drowned in three feet of water soon after.
- Does the public have a right to know the moral character of the people elected to office? Were the founders and early Americans as united as we think they were?

Shay's Rebellion

- After the war, demand for produce fell. Many farmers faced foreclosure.
- At the same time, taxes increased 60% as a result of states trying to pay off war debt.
- Creditors went to court to sue farmers.
- Led by war hero Daniel Shays, farmers stormed the courts so they could not take more farms.
- State militia defeated Shaysites, but next election saw legislators enacting debt relief.

What To Do?

- Threats to the new nation
 - Lack of historical example
 - National bankruptcy
 - Conflicts between states
 - Britain still occupying forts
 - Frontier clashes with Spain, Britain and American Indians
 - Armed uprisings (Shays)
 - No federal courts to enforce the law
 - No navy & less than 700 soldiers
- Need for stronger central government and chief executive leads to new Constitution.



The Constitution

● Federalists

- Need strong leader to handle foreign affairs
- Need a single currency
- Need an army & navy
- Craftsmen & business owners want **tariffs** on British goods
- Don't worry:
 - Checks and balances & Bill of Rights promised
 - Diversity of interests would protect from tyranny

● Antifederalists

- President's veto is like a monarchy
- National courts will undermine state power
- House is too small & elite
- States' rights & individual liberties will not be protected
- Army will be used to suppress liberties
- Delegates dragged to conventions by force in Pennsylvania

Two Visions of America

● Hamilton

- Strong economy & military like Europe
 - Strong central government
 - National bank
 - Standing army
 - **Manufacturing** & industry
- Pro-British foreign policy to protect trade interests

● Jefferson

- States' rights & individual liberties
 - Small government and low taxes
 - No national bank
 - No standing army
 - **Agrarian** economy & farming values
- Pro-French foreign policy to support Revolution

Two Visions of America

- **Hamiltonians**

- Urban elites, business owners, industrialists
- Need high **tariffs** on British goods so people will buy American products
- Jeffersonians want to destroy private property, religion, and morality
- Warn that if Jefferson has his way, Americans will “see their dwellings in flames” and “female chastity violated”

- **Jeffersonians**

- Rural settlers, farmers, plantation owners
- High **tariffs** make goods more expensive. Northern business owners get rich; Southern farmers go broke.
- Hamiltonians want to bring back the British monarchy and will use the army to suppress liberties

Review:

Early Debates

- Were the founders as united as we remember them?
- Why did the young nation need a new constitution?
- Why did some Americans oppose the Constitution?
How were they convinced to support it?
- How did Jefferson and Hamilton imagine America would be?
- Who do you think won that debate?

Key Terms

Judiciary Act of 1789

Bill of Rights

Tariffs

Hamilton's Economic Plan

Loose construction

Strict construction

Federalist Party

Democratic-Republican
Party

Whiskey Rebellion

Proclamation of Neutrality

Treaty of Greenville (1795)

Jay's Treaty

Washington's Farewell
Address

"Quasi-War"

XYZ Affair

Alien & Sedition Acts

Virginia & Kentucky
Resolutions

Lecture Topics:

The Federalist Era

1. Accomplishments of the first national government under a new constitution.
2. Debate over how to set up the national economy & who will control it.
3. Division of Americans into the first political parties.
4. How the first government dealt with conflicts that threatened the young nation.
5. John Adams' presidency & the end of the Federalist era.

The First President

- **George Washington (1789-1797)**
 - Established two major **precedents**
 - Stepping down after two terms
 - Appointing a “**cabinet**” of advisors
 - Jefferson (State), Hamilton (Treasury), Knox (War)
 - Federalist policies (not party)
 - Considered political parties treasonous.
 - Issued **Proclamation of Neutrality** to keep US out of war between Britain & France
 - Distrusted the “rule of mob” (lower classes)
 - Helped the new republic survive its first years

The First Congress

- Raise revenue
 - **Tariffs** on imports
 - Taxes on liquor
 - Duties on foreign ships
- Enforce law
 - **Judiciary Act of 1789** to set up federal court system (opposed by Jeffersonians)
 - District court in each state (13)
 - Three appeals courts
 - Six justices on the Supreme Court
- Protect rights & liberties
 - Passed a **Bill of Rights**
 - Individual liberties
 - States' rights

The Question of Debt

- After the Revolution, the federal gov' t owed \$54 million. States owed another \$25 million.
- Hamilton wanted the federal gov' t to **assume** the states' debts, bundle it all together & **refinance** the national debt.
- States that had already paid off their debt (mostly Southern) were unwilling to pay taxes that would be used to pay off the war debt of other (Northern) states.
- Compromise: Southern votes for Hamilton's plan in exchange for moving the capital to Wash. D.C.

Building an Economy

- Hamilton's Financial Program (**BEFAT**)
 - **B**ank of the United States
 - **E**conomy based on manufacturing
 - **F**ederal power over states
 - **A**ssume state debt
 - **T**ariffs & subsidies for American businesses
- **Loose constructionism** (interpretation)
 - Congress had “**implied powers**” to do anything “**necessary and proper**” to carry out its constitutional duties.

Building an Economy

- Critics of Hamilton's plan (Jeffersonians)
 - Constitution does not authorize a central bank
 - Social values based on agriculture
 - States' rights over federal power
 - No taxes for debt payment
 - No tariffs that raise prices
- **Strict constructionism** (interpretation)
 - Congress only has powers **enumerated** in the Constitution, all other powers go to states.

Loose v. Strict Construction

LOOSE

- Based on the Necessary and Proper Clause (Elastic Clause)

“The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the... Powers...vested by this Constitution...”

STRICT

- Based on the Tenth Amendment

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

Pair/Share: Translate & Summarize!

The First Political Parties

Federalists

- Hamilton's vision
- Presidents (Washington) & Adams
- 1789-1801
- Loose construction
- BEFAT
- Pro-British business & cultural ties

Democratic-Republicans

(also "Republicans")

- Jefferson's vision
- Presidents Jefferson, Madison & Monroe
- 1801-1825
- Strict construction
- States' rights
- Support French Revolution

Background: Britain v. France

- Inspired by the American Revolution, French people revolted against their king & established a republic.
- Britain tried to re-establish the French king, afraid that revolution would spread to their kingdom.
- As Britain & France went to war, the French Revolution became brutal & violent.
- Washington's **Proclamation of Neutrality** - neutral position between the two European superpowers.
 - Federalists wanted to keep close business ties with Britain & did not trust the French Revolution.
 - Dem Reps hated the British monarchy & wanted to support their French brothers in democracy.

Critical Issues Early On

- 1793 - French minister Edmond Charles Genet in the US persuading citizens to support the French Revolution & attack British ships
 - **Federalists:** Direct violation of US neutrality
 - **Dem Reps:** Clubs organize to support “Citizen” Genet & French Revolution
- 1794 - Federal tax on whiskey leads to protests from grain farmers in western Pennsylvania
 - **Federalists:** Washington sent in the army to prove power to enforce federal law
 - **Dem Reps:** “**Whiskey Rebellion**” was a sign that Federalists would use the army to squash any opposition to the government

Critical Issues Early On

- 1794 - White settlers clash with American Indians in the Northwest Territory.
 - US army defeats the Indian alliance & the Treaty of Greenville (1795) is signed, handing over the Ohio valley region. Resistance continues.
- 1794 - Conflicts with Britain threaten another war.
 - **Federalists**: Washington sends Chief Justice John Jay to negotiate with Britain. **Jay's Treaty** avoids war.
 - **Dem Reps**: Jay's Treaty makes the US look weak & ignores Southern interests
 - “Damn John Jay! Damn everyone who won't damn John Jay! Damn everyone that won't put lights in his windows and sit up all night damning John Jay!”

Washington's Farewell Address

- Final public speech before leaving office
- Addressed two major threats:
 - The “**spirit of party**” that was dividing Americans into political parties.
 - The danger of “**entangling alliances**” with other nations. America should remain neutral, business friendly, and not become tangled up in European wars.
 - America did not establish permanent alliances with foreign nations until after WWII.

The Adams Presidency

- Close election in 1796
 - Washington's VP John Adams won 71-68.
 - Jefferson became Vice President!
 - **Twelfth Amendment** in 1804 would clean up election process
- 1798 - Undeclared "**Quasi-War**" with France
 - France upset about **Jay Treaty**. Retaliated by capturing US ships.
 - Adams sent diplomats to France to negotiate, but they were insulted & bribed by three French diplomats, known as X, Y & Z.
 - Americans were outraged by the "**XYZ Affair**" & prepared for war. Naval ships began to conflict at sea.
 - Adams was able to negotiate peace at the **Convention of 1800**, but lost face over the **Alien & Sedition Acts**.

The Adams Presidency

- 1798 - **Alien & Sedition Acts** were passed by the Federalist Congress during “**Quasi-War**” with France to suppress public criticism of the gov’ t
 - **Alien Act**
 - President could imprison or deport foreigners in a time of war
 - **Sedition Act**
 - Crime to make “false, scandalous, or malicious” statements about the gov’ t (**sedition** = treason)
 - Ten editors & printers were convicted
 - Luther Baldwin, drunk in a tavern as cannons celebrated president’ s visit to the city, imprisoned for saying that he “did not care if they fired through [the president’ s] arse.”

The Adams Presidency

Democratic Republicans respond to **Alien & Sedition Acts** with outrage.

- Many immigrants were poor French & Irish who tended to support the DR party (deported)
- DR party unable to criticize gov' t (arrested)
- **Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions** declared A&S Acts null and void as a violation of the Constitution.
 - Written by Jefferson (VA) and Madison (KY)
 - **Do states have the right to nullify federal law?**
- Adams, already seen as a wealthy Federalist aristocrat, lost his chances for re-election.

Review:

The Federalist Era

- What impacts did the first president and Congress have on the nation?
- List the parts of Hamilton's economic plan and explain why Jeffersonians opposed each part.
- What effects did the following conflicts have on the young nation?
 - French Revolution
 - Whiskey Rebellion
 - Northwest Territory
 - Unsettled issues with Britain
 - Quasi war with France

Key Terms

Election of 1800

“Midnight judges”

Marbury v. Madison

Pinckney’s Treaty

Louisiana Purchase

Impressment

Embargo Act (1807)

War Hawks

War of 1812

Battle of New Orleans

Treaty of Ghent

Adams-Onis Treaty

Lecture Topics:

Democratic Republican Era

1. How the Democratic Republicans took power in the election of 1800.
2. Jefferson's goals as president.
3. Conflict with the Federalists over the power of the national courts.
4. Expanding the size of the country.
5. Causes & effects of the War of 1812 (the "Second War of Independence").

Election of 1800 - Rematch!

- Adams claimed Dem. Reps would:
 - Return power to the states
 - Dismantle the army & navy
 - Overturn Hamilton's financial system
 - "Murder, robbery, rape, adultery, and incest will be openly taught and practiced."
- Jefferson claimed Federalists denied individual liberties & states' rights by:
 - Creating a large standing army
 - Imposing heavy taxes
 - Using federal courts to suppress dissent
 - "John Adams says...that some men should be born Kings, and some should be born Nobles."

Election of 1800 Results

- Tie between Jefferson & Aaron Burr
- Hamilton trusted Jefferson more than Burr & convinced Congress to break the tie in Jefferson's favor.
 - Years later, Burr killed Hamilton in a duel.
- US was the first nation to peacefully transfer power from one party to another as the result of an election.

“Revolution of 1800”

- According to Jefferson, America needed a new “revolution” to undo the British-like policies the Federalist had made.
- Jefferson’s “Revolution”:
 - Repeal taxes
 - Cut government budget
 - Slash army & navy spending
 - Pay off the debt
 - Limit government power
 - Policies friendly to agriculture
 - Immigration-friendly
 - Hand-shaking

The Question of Judges

- By 1800, all federal judges were Federalists
 - Interpreted the Constitution loosely
 - Believed in federal power over states
- Before leaving office, Adams made 16 last-minute appointments to the federal courts. These “**midnight judges**” would interpret law as Federalists, undermining the new Dem Rep government.
- The new Vice President James Madison refused to seat some of the judges & **William Marbury** sued for his judgeship.

Madison v. Marbury (1803)

- Chief Justice **John Marshall**'s genius ruling:
 - Marbury had a right to his appointment
 - BUT: Part of the Judiciary Act that gave the Court power to issue an order was unconstitutional
 - THEREFORE: Supreme Court could not order Jefferson to appoint Marbury
- Gave Jefferson what he wanted, but at the same time expanded the power of the Supreme Court
 - Marshall set a precedent for **judicial review**, the power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional
 - Supreme Court, full of Federalist judges, would now have the final say over laws passed by Dem Rep gov't

Louisiana Purchase

- In 1794, **Pinckney Treaty** with Spain acquired access to the port of New Orleans.
- When Spain handed the territory to France in 1800, that access ended. Many demanded war.
- Under financial & military stress, Napoleon offered to sell the entire territory to the US for \$15 million.
- Jefferson jumped on the opportunity, but was criticized for abandoning his strict construction philosophy. Doubled the size of the country.
- Federalists begin to talk about secession of Northern states.

War of 1812

- Britain & France continued to **confiscate** American goods shipped to their enemy.
- To avoid war, Dem Reps issued an **embargo** on trade in 1807. No trade until both countries respected America's neutral rights.
 - Hurt the American economy more than Britain or France
 - Exports fell, farm prices fell, unemployment rose, smuggling flourished
 - Jefferson found himself curbing liberties & using strong gov't against American traders to enforce the embargo.
- Congress **repealed** the embargo in 1809.
 - Jefferson left office upset by its failure, but his vice president James Madison was elected.

War of 1812

- Conflicts with Britain continued
 - Britain refused to abandon forts in the **Northwest Territory** & take their war ships out of the Great Lakes
 - Britain encouraged American Indian resistance to US settlement by supplying guns & trade
 - General **William Henry Harrison** defeated **Tecumseh** at the **Battle of Tippecanoe** & British guns were found
 - British policy of **impressment** confiscated American sailors to work on British ships
- Congress declared war on Britain in 1812
 - Northern business owners & Federalists did not want to upset relations with Britain
 - Young Dem Rep “**War Hawks**” wanted to avenge British insults & expand into Canada & Spanish Florida.
 - Western settlers wanted to end British support of American Indian resistance

War of 1812

- Fighting did not go well at first against the powerful British military, but the US managed to win some important battles.
- British forces captured & burned D.C. & launched a 25-hour bombardment of Fort McHenry.
 - Seeing the American flag over the fort the next morning, Francis Scott Key wrote “The Star-Spangled Banner.”
- Britain decided that the war was not worth it & signed the **Treaty of Ghent** in December 1814
 - Neither side won territory.
 - Issues of **impressment** were not settled.
 - Britain agreed to some compensation, to abandon forts in the Northwest & to take its ships off the Great Lakes.

War of 1812: Consequences

- Before news of the treaty could reach **New Orleans**, Andrew Jackson led a rag-tag militia to victory against powerful British forces in Jan 1815.
 - American troops were outnumbered 2 to 1
 - Casualties: American 21, British 2,036
- Federalists had met at the **Hartford Convention** in Dec 1814 to oppose the war & discuss secession.
 - As Americans celebrated the Battle of New Orleans, Federalists were seen as traitors & unpatriotic. The party never recovered.
- American Indian resistance was crushed.
- Seeing the strength of the US, Spain signed the **Adams-Onis Treaty**, handing over Florida & Oregon in 1819.

Review:

Democratic Republican Era

- Describe what Jefferson wanted to accomplish with his “Revolution of 1800.”
- Why was the ruling in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) so important? The Louisiana Purchase?
- What caused the War of 1812?
- What were the major effects of the war?

Unit Review

States' Rights v. Federal Power:

1. Hamilton's loose construction wanted to establish a strong central government and industrial economy (FEDERAL).
2. Jefferson's strict construction said that Hamilton's central power was unconstitutional (STATES).
3. Whiskey Rebellion showed that the federal government had the power to enforce its laws (FEDERAL).
4. Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions tried to nullify Alien & Sedition Acts as unconstitutional (STATES).
5. Democratic-Republicans took office in 1800 (STATES), but John Marshall established judicial review for Supreme Court (FEDERAL).

Unit Review

Foreign Policy:

1. Washington tried to stay out of Britain v. France, but Federalists supported Britain & Dem-Rep's supported France.
2. War with France over ships, Jay's Treaty, and XYZ Affair was narrowly avoided at the Convention of 1800.
3. Citizens resented British impressment of US sailors and their support of Native American resistance in Ohio Valley.
4. War Hawks wanted to expand and called for a fight against Britain.
5. War of 1812 was a stalemate, but Americans felt a surge of nationalism and confidence after the Battle of New Orleans.
6. Native American resistance was shattered after defeat of Tecumseh.